

Lecture 2: Costs and Processing

Vertical Slices, MVPs, Crawling, Walking, and Running

University of Chicago

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Outline

1 Readings

2 Development Methodology

3 AI Resume Scoring System

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Before next class, please read:

- ① **Context Engineering** - Understanding how to design effective prompts and context
- ② **Gary Marcus on AI Limitations** - Critical analysis of what AI can and cannot do
- ③ **Gas Town** - Broader perspective on AI development (optional, but interesting!)

Reading 1: Effective Context Engineering for AI Agents

- **Source:** Anthropic
- Some design information and breakdown of what goes into context

Reading 2: Context Engineering

- **Source:** Simon Willison
- Great blog on what is happening in AI and development

Reading 3: Agent Best Practices

- **Source:** Cursor
- Similar to Anthropic Article

Welcome to Gas Town by Steve Yegge

- **Length:** LONG essay
- Below are the stages of using AI for coding and development. Which are you?!?

Stage 1	Zero or Near-Zero AI: maybe code completions, sometimes ask Chat questions
Stage 2	Coding agent in IDE, permissions turned on. A narrow coding agent in a sidebar asks your permission to run tools.
Stage 3	Agent in IDE, YOLO mode: Trust goes up. You turn off permissions, agent gets wider.
Stage 4	In IDE, wide agent: Your agent gradually grows to fill the screen. Code is just for diffs.

Gas Town (continued)

- Stage 5** CLI, single agent. YOLO. Diffs scroll by. You may or may not look at them.
- Stage 6** CLI, multi-agent, YOLO. You regularly use 3 to 5 parallel instances. You are very fast.
- Stage 7** 10+ agents, hand-managed. You are starting to push the limits of hand-management.
- Stage 8** Building your own orchestrator. You are on the frontier, automating your workflow.

Reading 4: Why ChatGPT Can't Be Trusted With

Marcus on AI

C

Why ChatGPT can't be trusted with breaking news

A new case in point



Share

Reading 5: Let's Be Honest: Generative AI Isn't

Marcus on AI

Q

Let's be honest, Generative AI isn't going all that well

A sampling of recent news



Share

Some recent news, all long anticipated by this newsletter:

1. LLMs can still not be trusted:

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System Thinking: Breaking Down AI Tasks

- Before coding, we need to **think systematically**:
 - 1 How do we abstract and organize our code?
 - 2 How do we break tasks into inputs and outputs?
 - 3 How do we organize these into functions?
- **Plan before you code**
- Break down required tasks, *then* start coding
- How do we do this? What does it mean to “break tasks down”?

The Development Process

Three-Step Approach:

① Define a vertical slice

- What is the minimal end-to-end flow?
- Start simple, prove it works

② Define the systems (functions) required

- Know the inputs and outputs of each piece
- Simpler is better

③ Then: Crawl → Walk → Run

- Start minimal, add features incrementally

Example Problem: Time Series Analysis

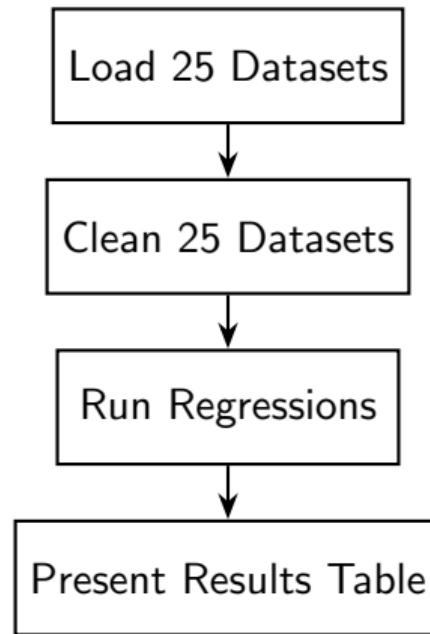
Task: Run a regression on 25 datasets

Context:

- We have data from 25 countries
- Each CSV contains education and GDP data over time
- We want to run a time series analysis on the relationship

Question: How do we break this down?

System Design: Complete Problem



This is the **complete problem**, but where do we start?

Inputs and Outputs: The Missing Piece

For each system component, we need to define:

- **Load Data:** What format for each column? How to handle dates? Any transformations?
- **Clean Data:** What cleaning steps? How do we handle missing values?
- **Run Regression:** What type? Linear? Time series?
- **Present Output:** Table? Graph? JSON? What metrics?

Inputs and Outputs: The Missing Piece

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This is the complete problem, but we never want to start here!

We want to start with a **vertical slice**.

What is a Vertical Slice?

A vertical slice:

- Contains **everything** needed to go from top to bottom
- Works on a **subset** of inputs
- Proves the **end-to-end flow** works
- Is the **simplest possible** complete solution

When we build AI systems, we want to start with vertical slices.

Why Vertical Slices for AI?

AI systems have unique challenges:

- **Complex:** Many moving parts and dependencies
- **Uncertain failure points:** We aren't sure where things will break
- **Non-deterministic:** Errors appear in unexpected places
- **Iterative prompting:** Prompts need testing and refinement

With vertical slices:

- We build a viable end-to-end solution that works on a **subset** of inputs
- We discover integration issues **early**
- We can demonstrate **value quickly**

The Opposite: Horizontal Development

Horizontal development means:

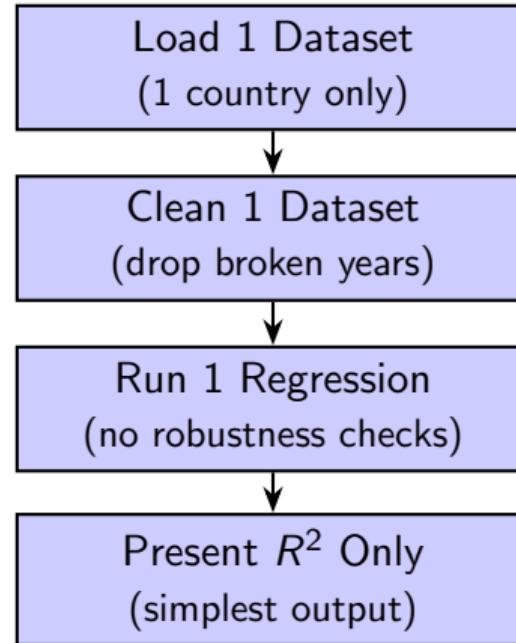
- Building for **all contingencies** at each level
- Handling **every possibility** before moving forward
- Creating **complete infrastructure** before testing end-to-end

For our regression example:

- Load all 25 datasets with full error handling
- Clean all datasets with every edge case covered
- Build multiple regression types and robustness checks
- Create multiple output formats and visualizations

Problem: You spend weeks building infrastructure before knowing if the core idea works!

Vertical Slice: Regression Example



This proves it works end-to-end with minimal effort!

Example: Personalized Marketing Emails

Task: Send AI-generated personalized marketing emails to leads

Vertical Slice Approach:

- Load **one** lead from the database
- Generate **one** email with LLM
- Print email to console for manual review
- If it looks good, move to next step

Horizontal Approach (what NOT to do):

- Build complete database integration for all leads
- Create email templates for all scenarios
- Build full SMTP sending infrastructure
- Set up monitoring and analytics before sending anything

Principle: Well-Defined Inputs and Outputs

- Each component should have:
 - 1 **Clear input contract**: What data does it expect? In what format?
 - 2 **Clear output contract**: What data does it return? In what format?
 - 3 **Single responsibility**: Does one thing well
- Benefits:
 - Easy to understand what each piece does
 - Easy to test each piece independently
 - Easy to replace or improve individual pieces
 - Clear error boundaries

Methodology: Crawl, Walk, Run

- **Crawl:** What is the minimum code to verify it's possible?
 - Hardcoded examples
 - Manual verification
 - Proof of concept that it can work in *some* instances
- **Walk:** What is the minimum code to verify it works in most cases?
 - Handle common edge cases
 - Basic error handling
 - Works reliably for typical inputs
- **Run:** What does the full production system look like?
 - Comprehensive error handling
 - Monitoring and logging
 - Scale and performance optimization

Crawl Phase in Detail

Goal: Prove the concept works at all

Characteristics:

- Use **hardcoded** or sample data
- **No error handling** (let it fail if something breaks)
- **Manual testing** (print statements, visual inspection)
- **Happy path only** (assume everything works)

Example - Resume Screening:

- Hardcode path to one resume PDF
- Extract skills with LLM, print to console
- Compare to hardcoded job requirements
- Print match score

If this doesn't work, nothing else matters!

Building Vertical Slices First

- **Vertical Slice:** End-to-end functionality for a narrow use case
 - Example: Process ONE resume through the entire pipeline
 - Proves the concept works end-to-end
 - Surfaces integration issues early
- **Then Build Horizontally:** Expand capabilities
 - Add batch processing
 - Add error handling
 - Add more sophisticated matching
 - Add caching and optimization

Key Takeaways: Building with AI

- ① **Define the vertical slice** – what is the minimum thing you can get working?
 - Prove end-to-end flow works with simplest case
 - Identify integration issues early
- ② **Figure out the inputs and outputs**
 - Each function needs clear contracts
 - Simpler is better
- ③ **Figure out the pricing**
 - Know your costs before scaling
- ④ **Expand horizontally after vertical slice works**
 - Add batch processing, error handling, features
 - Don't optimize or add features prematurely

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Problem Background

- We have been hired by a company to help with their software developer hiring process
- Our goal is to build an AI-assisted resume scoring system
- For each resume, we want to score it so that we don't waste time on resumes we are unlikely to hire
- We are also cost-conscious.
- Scores should be on a 0-100 scale.

Brainstorming

- How are we going to proceed here?
- What's our vertical slice?
- What are the system components?
- What are the inputs and outputs?
- How much will our decisions cost?

Let's Look at Our Inputs

- **Data:** resumes_final.csv has one row per resume (anonymized, taken from Kaggle)
- **Functions:** Our notebook has two functions already:
 - ① load_resumes() - loads all resumes into a dictionary
 - ② analyze_resume() - runs a prompt against a resume with structured output
- There are also two job reqs in the directory: job_req_senior.md and job_req_junior.md
- Start with **Senior**

Define our system

- Do we have a good definition of each component?
- Do we know the inputs and outputs and what has to happen inside each system?

Next Step: Crawling!

Start with the simplest possible version

Resume Screening System: Crawl, Walk, Run

Phase 1: Vertical Slice (Crawl)

- Generate score for a single resume for a single job req

Phase 2: Horizontal Expansion (Walk)

- Generate score for **most** resumes for a single job req

Phase 3: Production (Run)

- Work on **all** resumes for **all** job reqs
- Optimize prompts and costs
- Add caching for repeated skills
- Add human-in-the-loop review
- Monitor accuracy and performance

Next Steps: Hands-On Practice

Goal: Build a working resume scorer

Your Task:

- ① **Form teams** (2-3 people)
- ② **Open the notebook:** resume_screening.ipynb
- ③ **Work through the examples:**
 - Load resume data
 - Use structured outputs to extract information
 - Match resumes to job requirements
- ④ **Key questions to answer:**
 - Can we create a score (0-100)?
 - How do we do that?
 - What prompt and schema do we need?
 - How much does it cost per resume?

Focus on the Crawl First!

Start simple, prove it works